NOT BIDWELL VICE QUIGG.

COL. JOHN J. M'COOK OR GEN. PRANCIS V. GREENE TALKED OF.

President of the County Committee Will Not Resign To-night-Mr. Bidwell Would Have to five Up the Collectorship to Take the Place-New Secretary, Perhaps.

THE SUN announced on Sunday that Presilent Quigg would not resign as head of the New York County Committee at the meeting to be held to-night. It had been his intention o retire at this time. THE SUN also said that he had not changed his determination to retire, and that he is to retire before the State and National campaigns are under way, but that certain complications had arisen and that various plans had been submitted to Senator Platt, all of which would require consideration. President Quigg confirmed these statements

Senator Platt, on his visit to New York to attend the State Convention, talked with many Republicans as to the best course to be pursued in the selection of a President of the County Committee to succeed Mr. Quigg. Senator Platt is averse to the selection of Collector George R. Bidwell for the reason that he is quite convinced that it would without the slightest doubt involve the resignation of Mr. Bidwell as Collector of the Port. Mr. Bidwell's time as Collector of the Port is also much occupled and he could not devote the necessary time, if he remained Collector, to the duties of

President of the committee. Senator Platt is very proud of the record made by Mr. Bidwell as Collector. The Collector by his tact, judgment and wisdom has developed the most harmonious relations with the merchants and they are greatly pleased with Mr. Bidwell's administration of customs affairs. Senator Platt looks upon Mr. Bidwell as one of the rising young Republicans and will give the most serious consideration to any step which might jeopard Mr. Bidwell's future in the party. He will take no step for some little time toward the selection of a Fresident of the County Committee to succeed Mr. Quigg. He would not hesitate to select Mr. Bidwell if he did not believe that such a step might be politically injurious to Mr. Bidwell. One of the suggestions made to Senator Plat irvolved requesting either Col. John J. McCook or Gen. Francis V. Greene to accept the place of President of the County Committee. This would necessitate possibly, it was said, the selection of a new secretary of the committee in place of George R. Manchester, for the reason that Col. McCook and Gen. Greene are very busy men and might require an abler lieutenant than Secretary Manchester has turned out to be. Should this plan be accepted, it is said that Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck would be made secretary of the committee and that Mr. Manchester would be provided with a clerkship. step which might jeopard Mr. Bidwell's

Manchester would be provided with a clerkship.

Some of the more important Republicans
have considered within the last few days the
possibility of taking steps toward the retirement of Secretary Manchester, no matter who
is to be the President of the committee. It
appears that after The Sun announced several
weeks ago that President Quigg was to retire
as head of the committee, and that Senator
Platt at first blush believed that Collector Bidwell should succeed him. Secretary Manchester found it agreeable and convenient
to announce to certain Republican Assembly District leaders that if the
programme announced was carried out
Mr. Quigg would still be the real head of the
committee. In other words, Secretary Manchester is charged with informing some of the
Republican district leaders that "no matter if
Mr. Quigg is to retire and Mr. Bidwell is to
succeed him. Mr. Quigg will still be the chief
voice in the management of the committee's
affairs." These alleged utterances of Secretary
Manchester have been repeated to very influvoice in the management of the committee's affairs." These alleged utterances of Secretary Manchester have been repeated to very influential Republicans, and they say that unless Secretary Manchester can purse himself of this alleged indiscretion, as well as untruthful interpretation of the situation, he should be

interpretation of the situation, he should be removed as secretary. The rules and regulations of the County Committee say that the secretary shall devote his entire time to the business of his office and shall receive \$3,500 a year. Mr. Ten Eyek, as an Aqueduct Commissioner, has \$5,000 a year for life If Mr. Ten Eyek is selected as secretary it would involve his resignation as an Aqueduct Commissioner. Senator Platt and his advisers are to take all the plans presented to them under the fullest consideration and nathing will be done hurriedly or without a full understanding of the effect, not only on the primaries, which are to be held in August, but also on the Presidential and Gubernatorial but also on the Presidential and Gubernatorial

PRIEST ATTACKS HARVARD. Pather Brosnathan Bitter Against Alleged Unfair Treatment of Catholics.

CHICAGO, April 18 .- The President and curriculum of Harvard University were scored by presented to day before the first session of the Cath die e tyeators in convention at the St. James School. Father Brosnathan's subject was: "The Catholic Colleges for the Baccalaureate."

The speaker did not mince words in referring

to the action of Harvard University in ruling Cross Callege of Worcester as accredited schools for entrance to Harvard law school. He quotes President Eliot's assertions that the work done n the Catholic colleges is "inferior in standard" and then emptied the vials of his sarcasm upon Harvard. Father Brosna than was President of the Boston college for ten years and now holds ton University was stricken from the list of ac Credited schools by Harvard shortly before Father Brosnathan left that school. He said:

trenited schools by Harvard shortly before Father Brosantian left that school. He said:

"Comparing the rigid courses of our Catholic schools with the elective courses at Harvard, we find that students may graduate from the latter university with absolutely no knowledge of the principles of law, psychology and ethics, and of the 1600 graduates of the institution last year only nine could be found who had taken any courses of study in Christianity. Is this education? It is certainly carrying elective types to the limit. It is a mailgrant type of electivism.

"We cannot seriously believe that President Ellot's associations are the result of personal investigation without discrediting his intelligence. His courses have become so liberal that conferring the degree of A. B. upon graduates for such work is like selling eleomergarine for butter. We find that young men have frittered away four years in Dr. Eliot's college with the French drama of the eighteenth century and lectures upon the private life of the Athenians with stereopticon lectures. There are no recitations, but conferences, and it may be said that a conference when a lass at Harvard are positively trivial

compared with those in the Catholic universities. RAIDED WOMEN SPECULATORS.

vaded - Seventeen Women Arrested. CHICAGO, April 18.-Seventeen women and ix men were arrested in a raid at 519 Rialto Building this morning in the office of W. P. Fitzwilliams, who says he is a grain broker. The inmates of the office were taken by surprise. The women, who were supposed to be speculators, and the men, employees of the concern and all paraphernalia of the broker's office, were taken to the Harrison street police

Fitzwilliams, it is alleged, plies his trad almost exclusively among women. It was at the instance of an alleged victim that the arrest was made. Mrs. I. Ingalise of the Hotel Morrison said that she had been swindled out of \$1,000 by Fitzwilliams, and that it was in fortune that she informed the policy proceedings.

The women were mostly middle-aged. They were well-dressed, and dreaded publicity. They pleaded earnestly with the police and offered all kinds of inducements to regain their liberty. No money could be found in the crowd. The police think the women lost all they had before the raid was made. They all like in respectable neighborhoods.

Comptroller Not to Be an Editor.

A published report that Comptroller Coler is become aditor of a magazine for the propa-tion of the doctrine of municipal ownership unfounded. He told a SUN reporter so yes-rday

"COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION" SUES New Hampshire Physician to Fight the Rich

ardson Crowd-Fraud Alleged. MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18.-Drury and Hard, attorneys at law, had a writ served to-day on Dr. Ezra B. Aldrich, s physician of this city, in the sum of \$100 to answer at the May term of the Supreme Court for Hillsborough county to R. J. Bodmer of Washington, D. C., in his capacity as treasurer of the "Committee on Distribution of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents. The plaintiff alleges violation of contract. Dr. Aldrich says that the contract was obtained through deceit and fraud and declares that he will fight the case as a matter of good citizen. ship. Present indications point to a coalition of Manchester people who feel as Dr. Aldrich does, and if the dissatisfied unite their interests the case may be carried forward by some of the

ablest attorneys in the city. Dr. Aldrich, however, says that he will fight the Committee on Distribution if he has to do so alone, and that he will go before the court on questions of fact and without counsel. He exhibits a receipt for \$8.50, intended to be the first quarterly payment, and indorsed: "Accepted for the treasurer, J. B. Patterson, sub-

"I could talk for an hour about the way in which I was induced to take these books," said Dr. Aldrich to-day to THE SUN reporter, but perhaps it will to best for me not to go into the matter fully. Suffice it to say that this Patterson told me, first of all, that Congress would allow only one of these books to each thousand inhabitants of given town or city; hence that Manchester could have but sixty books. He also said that \$34 would cover only the cost of paper and binding, as appraised by the Public Printer. He was allowed to call but once on the same individual. He could not call tomorrow because he was under orders from Washington and could not say the minute when he would be ordered away. I asked him, for one thing, if I could get the works in a cloth binding, and he told me that when the present edition was exhausted there might be a cioth bound issue, but the cloth-bound books would be for distribution in the Southern States only. and that we of the North could not get them. I will not say that Patterson said directly that the United States was in the book business. but the whole tenor of his remarks and argument was that he was a sort of special agent of the National Government. Whoever heard of a publishing house making sales through

committees? "I have no fault to find with the books, but I believe the Committee of Distribution to be a national shame and disgrace, and I propose to do one man's part to expose it. I had not known that many copies of the works were sent here free of charge to friends of Congressman Sulloway, and I was in part misled by the subscription list shown me by Patterson, who represented that a number of our most prominent citizens, from Mayor Clarke down, were subscribers to the works. I have found within a couple of days that a lot of prominent men whom I have in mind had received free copies, and had been induced to sign their names to a subscription list by Patterson to lend tone to the thing, and

as an indorsement of the books." Dr. Aldrich says that Patterson told him he could pay any time during 1900, and so he expressed a desire to make his payments quarterly, giving \$8.50 as a starter. One month afterward he was notified that the second payment was due. He says the book-binding was not as represented and that the books can made for from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a copy.

MORRISON IS ACQUITTED.

He Leaves White Plains With His First

Wife on His Arm. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18. - Alfred Morrison, who was accused of murdering his wife at Mount Vernon on Dec. 28 last, was acquitted to-day. At the conclusion of the testimony Justice Marean, on motion of counsel for the defendant, directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." Justice Marean said to the jury: "I have come to the conclusion that it is now my duty to advise you to acquit the defendant. You may retire." Following the Court's remarks there was a great clapping of

hands and some cheers. The jury retired at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and were out just seven minutes. They filed into court and, in answer to the clerk's inquiry, "How do you find the prisoner at bar, guilty or not guilty?" Foreman August Dykman answered, "Not guilty." There was another outburst of applause. Morrison jumped out of his seat and, waving both hands wildly, shouted: "Oh, thank you, Judge! Oh, thank you! thank you!" Mrs. Kahn, Morri-

son's aunt, rushed over to Judge Appell, Mor-

rison's lawyer, and kissed his hands. Immediately upon being discharged Morrison, with some three hundred people following, went into the jail in company with Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Lillian Gordon, his first wife. The and Mrs. Lillian Gordon, his first wife. The crowd was kept out. It was Morrison's last visit and he wanted to get his personal effects. The news of his acquittal had preceded him. As the party entered the hall the prisoners cheered for Morrison. He stopped in Jailer Johnson's office, removed his hat and thanked him for his kindness. Taking his first wife by the arm, he passed out of the prison and took the 4 o'clock train for Mount Vernon. He was followed to the station by a large crowd.

District Attorney Andrews rested his case without cailing Dr. Carlos F. Maddonaid or Dr. Samuel B. Lyon to testify as to Morrison's sanity, although both experts were in court. When Judge Appell had completed his address, Detective William Lynch for the defence told how he had been to Morrison's on the night of the shooting. He reported the shooting as an accident. He saw Morrison crying and Mrs. Morrison said to him: "My husband never intended to shoot me. It was all a dream to him." Morrison fell on his knees, he said, and prayed at his wife's bedside. Kätte Embswiler, a young girl, cried on the stand. Her testimony was mainly that Morrison was good to his wife and called her pet names. Arthur Walker, a second-hand furniture dealer of Mount Vernon, testified that he used to go fishing with Morrison. He said: "Why, Morrison would not even bait a fish hook, nor take the fishes off the hook when he caught them. He was a queer ilgger, gentlemen of the jury." On cross-examination District Attorney Andrews said: "You area poet, are you not?" "I am, for recuperation, recreation and rest crowd was kept out. It was Morrison's last

Andrews said: "You are a poet, are you not?"
"I am, for recuperation, recreation and rest only," replied Walker. The witness admitted that he had written a poem on the Morrison Coroner Banning told of taking Mrs. Morri-con's ante-mortem statement. He asked Mrs. Morrison who shot her, and she said; "My husband. You must not blame him. It was all in a dream. Why, he would give his life's

MISS GOULD TO GO TO CHICAGO! May Attend the Dewey Celebration-Talk o Entertaining Her Suitably.

CHICAGO, April 18.-Miss Helen Gould has been invited to attend the Dewey Day celebration and has signified her inten-tion of accepting it. Mrs. Bryan Lathrop and the other members of the Ladies Reception Committee are to prepare enter-tainment for Mrs. Dewey. "We certainly will be very giad to entertain Miss Helen Gould," said Mrs. Lathrop, "but I hardly see Gould," said Mrs. Lathrop, "but I hardly see how we can do it unless some members of the committee desire to do so privately. The matter has not been presented to the committee and will not be until the next meeting at the Auditorium on Naturday noon. In the meantime the Executive Committee may issue us further orders."

Chairman Charles A. Plamondon of the Reception Committee said he did not know that Miss Gould had been invited officially to attend the celebration. "She ought to be royally entertained if she somes." he said, "and I see no reason why she should not receive the same attention as Mrs. Dewey."

Fast Trains Are the Order of the Day. The train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad etween the East and Middle West is unsurpassed, ix fast trains daily afford excellent service and leave

HINT OF WARREN'S RECALL

GENERAL DESIRE FOR ACTION ON GEN. ROBERTS'S CRITICISMS.

Some Expectation That Buller Will Resign, but There Is No Official Announcement of Changes in Natal-The Exposure Depresses London-Siege of Wepener Maintained. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19 .- The publication of Gen. Roberts's censure of Gens. Buller and Warren continues to overshadow interest in the South African campaign and it is causing depressing uneasiness here, which is not counterbalanced by any heartening news from the front. The newspapers recur to the despatches to-day and evince restless anxiety to learn whether the publication of the strictures is going to be followed to its logical con-They more or less openly insist clusion. upon a rearrangement of the Natal commands. The Standard, which is a Ministerial organ, asks, if no alteration is made, who will guarantee that there may not be another Spion Kop. Yesterday's rumor that Gen. Warren had

been recalled has not been confirmed, and the resignation of Gen. Buller, which many are expecting, has not been announced. No news regarding the situation at Wepener has been received from British sources. nor anything relating to the operations for

the relief of Mafeking. A despatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, reports that Gen. De Wet's force is still surrounding Major Dalgetty's command at Wepener. Commandant Crowther states that the British position is well fortified after the manner of the Boers, which, he says, proves that

most of the defenders are Colonial troops. From the same source it is stated that the Bethulie bridge has been blown up. This evidently means the wagon bridge, as the railway bridge was wrecked a long time ago. The report is received sceptieally in London, as nothing is known of raiders being in that neighborhood, and it is assumed that such an important communication would certainly be strongly guarded. Coincidentally comes a Cape Town despatch to the effect that the temporary railway bridge at Bethulie will be opened this week.

Practically the only news from Bloemfontein is that the transport work is greatly impeded by heavy rains. A violent thunderstorm on Monday night carried the surface of the veldt away and flooded the tent trenches. The men of the Thirteenth Brigade, who had no tents, spent a wretched night, wading to and fro in a temporary lake in efforts to keep warm. There are 2,000 sick men in the field hospitals, most of them suffering from dysentery or enterric fever. The transport difficulties are delaying the equipment of the general hospitals.

The fact that Lady Roberts left Cape Town on Tuesday to join her husband is interpreted as indicating that the railway to Bloemfontein is practically not threatened anywhere.

Gen. Kitchener and his staff have returned to headquarters. A despatch to the Daily Mail, dated Wednesday, says the idea is abroad that the British have scored a success at Mafeking. It adds that 250 Boers have left Watervalonder by way of Zoutpansberg, with the object of inproepting Gen. Carrington's troops, who were landed at Beira.

WEPENER RELIEVED? Another Report That the Boers Have Given

Up the Siege, tal Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

L. NDON, April 19. - The Telegraph, in a have vanished. A majority of them went northward, but a party moved in the direction

The Telegraph's correspondent, among others, wrongly announced the relief of Wepener two or three days ago.

BOERS OFFERED LOAN TO PORTUGAL.

Bay Award. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PRETORIA. April 17.—As soon as the award of the arbitrators in the matter of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway was known here the Transvaal Government offered to loan Portugal the amount of money necessary to pay the award. Portugal courteously declined the loan on the ground that the money had al-

ready been provided. The Government intends to protest against the action of the British in sending Gen.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE CENSURE. of the Officers.

BERLIN, April 18.—General astonishment is appressed here at the publication by the British War Office of the despatches relating to the engagement at Spion Kop. It is regarded that the publication was a mistake, unless it was accompanied by the simultaneous recall of the censured officers.

The newspapers comment in this sense. The Kreus Zeitung sarcastically suggests that Gen. Roberts should have postponed his cri tleism until he arrived at Pretoria.

SOLDIERS DIE OF FEVER. Thirty-four Since the Last Report-Forty

Officers Return to Daty. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, April 18.-The War Office to-day printed a list of thirty-six names of soldlers who have died in various hospitals since the last report. Two of these deaths were the result of wounds, the others of fever.

The War Office also issued a list of forty officers who have returned to duty, including Lieut. Caldwell of the Canadian contingent.

WILL PIGHT WITH THE BOERS. cepted Mauser Rifles at Pretoria.

LONDON, April 19.-The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lorenzo Marques says that nearly from Chicago on reaching Pretoria accepted

half of the members of the ambulance corps Mauser rifles and removed their Red Cross badges. Mr. Hay, the American Consul, notified the Transvaal Government that he must report the circu mstauces to the authorities at Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, April 18.-Deputy Pessler to-day forwarded to Count Goluchowski, the Privy Councillor, the resolution adopted by the meet-Powers between Great Britain and the South African republics. In reply Count Goluchow-ski said that in view of Great Britain's attitude

The Rev. Father Heffernan of 141 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, took some of the children of his parochial school to the circus in Madison Square Garden yesterday. When he counted them up as he was about to take them back to Brooklyn he found that one little boy. John King, was missing. The police began a search for him, but at midnight the boy had not been found.

PARIS FAIR'S DISORDER.

The Bussian Pavilion the Only Completed Building.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. April 18 -The market price of admission to the Exposition fell to-day to six American cents. The explanation is that the Government issued three years ago exposition bonds carrying a total of 65,000,000 tickets. It is now estimated that the attendance will fall far below that figure; hence many millions of tickets will not be used. The authorities will meet the situation by charging two, three, five or more tickets for admission on certain days and at certain hours. The charge has already been doubled for admission in the early morning and after 6 o'clock in the

evening. It is impossible to understand the official figures of the attendance. It is announced that each day since Sunday the crowd has been larger than the 118,000 persons who were certified to have attended on that day, but it is obvious to anylobserver that the number of people in the grounds has been much below

half Sunday's attendance. The appearance of the grounds is now much more unsettled than on the opening day. Many scaffoldings have been replaced, paths and avenues have again been torn up, and general chaos reigns as the work of construction is resumed. No similar exposition ever opened in such a state of utter unpreparedness. The construction of some of the minor buildings has only just commenced. Many of the principal structures are still incomplete, and as for the installation of the exhibits it is impossible to expect anything approaching readiness before June.

A more careful tour of the grounds and buildings, however, gives an overwhelming impression of the gigantic nature of what the completed show will be. None can fail to admit that all previous international expositions, that of Chicago included, will be entirely surpassed. In almost all respects it will be such a consummation of human handiwork as the world

has never seen. It is interesting to note that the Russian Pavilion is the only building that is complete whole exhibition. It is, therefore, thronged, and the Muscovites are doing their best to cover the deficiencies of their French allies by supplying music by a magnificent

EARL RUSSELL A BIGAMIST?

The Countess Surprised at the Report of His Marriage in This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, April 18,-The evening papers comment on the cabled announcement of the marriage of Earl Russell to V. Mollie Cooke, at Reno, Nev. In the case of the cross-petitions of the Earl and Countess for a judicial separation the Court of Appeal refused to grant relief to either. Earl Russell is an electrical engineer while the Countess is an actress. They separated about six months after their marriage ten years ago.

In an interview this afternoon the Countess declared that her husband must have committed bigamy. She added: "I have never been served with papers in

connection with a divorce. I cannot say whether I shall take proceedings if my husband comes to England. I am bound to appear at the Tivoli Music Hall to-night as the manager refuses to release me."

RENO, Nev., April 18 .- A marriage license was issued to John Francis Stanley Russell. better known as Earl Russell of England, and Mollie Cooke in this city on Saturday, April 14. They were married on Sunday by Judge Benamin Curler. They left on Sunday night for the East, their destination being unknown. second edition, publishes a despatch from Mollie Cooke's son, about 23 years of age, was Bloemfontein, dated April 18, evening, stating with the couple. They came to Reno from Glenbrook, Nevada, a small summer resort on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

Earl Russell married Mabel, daughter of Sir Claude Scott in 1860, and the next year she sued him for divorce, making charges of cruelty and of offenses of a very serious nature. The case created a great scandal, but she failed completely to prove her charges and was condemned to pay the costs of the action, amounting to over \$25,000. Her mother, Lady Scott, was later convicted and imprisoned for libelling Earl Russell, and the Countess was convicted of libelling H. A. Roberts, a master of Bath College, who was mentioned in the charges she had made against her husband. In 1866 the Countess sued for a restitution of her conjugal rights, retracting all her charges against the Earl, but she was beaten. Since then there has been some talk of applying to the House of Lords for special legislation to permit a divorce. The Countess went on the stage after their separation. It has not been generally known that the Earl was in this country.

WATER POWER PLANT DAMAGED. Canal and Power House of the Hannawa Falls Company Destroyed by High Water.

POTSDAM, N. Y., April 18.-The great water power canal and power house of the Hannawa Falls Water Power Company, at Hannawa Fails, on the Raquette River, four miles from here, was almost completely destroyed to-day by high water, causing a damage variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$75,000, and probably delaying the completion of the water power plant one year. The Hannawa Falls Water Power Company is developing at Hannawa Falls a water power plant of 12,000 horse power, and, it is said, is contemplating developing all the important powers above that place on the Raquette River, amounting probably to upward of 100,000 horse power. The company completed late last fall a solid masonry dam across the Raquette River at Hannawa Fails over 30 feet high. From that dam s canal 120 feet wide, 20 feet deep and one-half mile long was constructed. At the foot of the canal there is a fail of 95 feet. The canal was completed last fall, with the exception of a

canai there is a fail of Poleet. The canai was completed last fall, with the exception of a small distance at the opening, which was left unexcavated as a protection to keep the river from entering the canai.

For several dars, the river has been rising rapidly, forming a great lake several miles above the dam. To-day the river began to flow over the dam, and at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the unexcavated cross-section at the entrance of the canal gave way and admitted the water. Immediately the river rushed into the canai with great force, completely filling it. At 2 o'clock the canal bank gave way, and the released river leaped down the 95-foot bank to the gorge below, carrying machinery which was stored on the bank with it, and tearing away a partially completed red sandstone power house and its foundations, then rushed on through the tail race, partially wrecking it. Two hundred Italians who were working on the power house had time only to escape with their lives. At a late hour to-night it is reported that the new 2,500-horse-power dynamos which were standing on the river bank have been carried away by the flood. Sections of the steel penstocks. 10 feet in diameter, were carried away and the canal banks are said to be giving way in many places, flooding all the surrounding country. The river here has risen several feet and is constantly rising.

The officers of the Hannawa Falls Water Power Company are W. B. Cogswell of the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, President, and Ogden H. Tappan, Secretary and Treasurer. From entering the cannil.

For averaged dark the river has been rising to the story the close. The control of t

INDEMNITY MUST BE PAID. AN ULTIMATUM TO BE SENT SOON TO

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Diplomatic Relations With Turkey Will Be Severed if the Armenian Indemnity is Not Paid Within a Stated Time-A Note

WASHINGTON, April 18.-The determination of the State Department to inform the Turkish Government that the Armenian indemnity must be paid within a stated period or diplomatic relations between the two countries will be severed, has not been carried into effect, but the American note may be delivered almost any day. It is admitted officially that the Government has committed itself too far to recede from its decision to adopt a radical course, and there is no concealment of the fact that the relations between the Sultan and the United States are strained. All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister here, is expected at the State Department to-morrow, and what he will learn during his visit may serve to bring his Government to a sense of the seriousness with which the situation is regarded by the United States. There is evidently some suspicion among diplomats here that the United States are playing a game of bluff, but this is vigorously resented by officials in a position to know just what the Government intends to do. If Turkey shares this suspicion she will find it unfounded in a very short time, the officials say.

Secretary Hay has been in New York for the past two days. While the object of his visit there has not been disclosed, it is supposed that he has been disclosed, it is supposed that he has been in consultation with Oscar Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey, who is home on leave of absence. Mr. Straus recently presented his resignation to the President, but Mr. McKinley persuaded him to withdraw it, and the State Department has extended indefinitely the period of his leave. It appears to be settled, however, that Mr. Straus will not return to Constantinople until the indemnity incident has been settled to the satisfaction of this Government. He does not want to return in any event on account of business interests in this country, and will not consent to go back to his event on account of business interests in this country, and will not consent to go back to his post until Turkey has redeemed the promise to pay given to Mr. Straus by the Sultan. It was reported to-day that the Administration desires Mr. Straus to return to Turkey to make a final effort to collect the indemnity, but this does not accord with the statements obtained from trustworthy Government sources that the next move of the United States will be made quickly.

European diplomatic representatives in

the next move of the United States will be made quickly.

European diplomatic representatives in Washington are very much interested in the purpose of the United States to make Turkey pay or break off diplomatic relations with that country. Turkey is heavily indebted to nearly every European nation, and satisfaction of the American claim would probably have the effect of concerted action by the Great Powers to compel the Sultan to satisfy his obligations to them. For that reason the European diplomats in Washington believe that the Sultan will not comply with the American demand, and granting that the United States Government is serious in its understood intention to break off diplomatic relations if the indemnity is not forthcoming, they regard such severance as inevitable. The Sultan is expected to make another profession of his willingness to pay, but to insist that his treasury is practically empty, pointing to the increase in Turkish customs dues as evidence that more money to run the Government is needed. If what was said to-day by persons in a position to reflect the temper of the United States be true this Government will not tolerate any such excuse.

dynamite together, laid down on the floor, put the explosives upon his breast and lit the fuse. The explosion tore his head from the body, blew one arm fifty yards and wrecked the building. In his diary Newman requested that his remains be interred without a coffin at the floot of a certain large tree.

Newman was a well-known mining engineer and a brother of President Walter George Newman of the Union Copper Mining Company, which has extensive works at Goldhill, N. C. The cause of suicide unknown. was begun to-day. Clarke is a son of worth \$7,000,000, the daughter of Col. J. D. Bartlett, a wealthy Washington, D. C., banker. They were married on April 26, 1899, and separated on May 12. Clarke accuses his wife of infidelity, naming as co-respondents McIntosh Kellogg, son of an Eastern lawyer, and C. M. Busch, who is said to be a naval officer now travelling around

the world with his bride. Kellogg was one of the ushers at the Clarke wedding. Several depositions of witnesses have already been filed in the case. Clarke was the first witness called to the stand. He testified that after the wedding he and his wife and Kellogg, the latter at the request of Mrs. Clarke, went to New York. The couple took room 115 at the Holland House. After they arrived Rellogg remained with them an hour. The next morning Clarke said his wife looked sullen, and he asked her what

After they arrived Reliogs remained with them an hour. The next morning Clarke said his wife looked sullen, and he asked her what was the matter. She replied that she did not love him.

"My God! What did you marry me for?" asked Clarke.

"I married you to keep from breaking my father's heart and from having a scene at the church door," he says she replied.

The night of the same day, Mr. Clarke said, he and his wife and Kellogg went to Weber & Fields's Theatre and after the performance Clarke ordered a hansom. Kellogg and Mrs. Clarke ordered a hansom. Kellogg and Mrs. Clarke ordered a hansom. Kellogg and did that Mrs. Clarke asked Kellogg to go up to their room with them.

Clarke left the two in his room and went to the office, where he wrote two letters, On his return he found the door looked. He listened, he said, and heard the sound of kisaing. He tried to break in the door and Kellogg opened it. Kellogg's shirt front was stained with violets. Mrs. Clarke wore violets which Clarke had given her. Mrs. Clarke said they had locked the door to keep the beil boy out. The next day, the witness said, he went to the theatre with Kellogg, although he was so much astonished at the violet stain episode that he had wept in his wife's lap.

"My heart was broken," he said. The witness said he had his wife followed by detectives, on the advice of his brother, Thomas Shields Clarke, who lives on Riverside Drive, New York. Clarke's testimony will be resumed to-morrow. Mrs. Clarke was in court, sitting opposite Clarke at the oounsel table.

SEEKING A MYTHICAL PORTUNE. Alleged Hermit's \$10,000,000 Estate Can't Be Found in Albany.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 18.-Harry B. Wandell, city editor of the Globe-Democrat, and his

TO ASPHALT BROADWAY.

From Fourteenth Street to Forty-second-Pro posal to Do It This Summer.

To asphalt Broadway from Fourteenth street to Forty-second and from curb to curb is proposed by the Board of Public Improvements which adopted yesterday a resolution to that effect introduced by Commissioner Keating. For two years a large number of the property owners and business men on Broadway have to That Effect to Be Delivered Soon. been in favor of asphalting the roadway and a number of petitions praying for the improvement have been sent to the authorities. Mr. Keating estimates that the cost of the improvement will be about \$200,000. Before work is begun the Municipal Assembly must pass the ordinance authorizing it. Mr. Keating thinks that this will be done soon and that the work will be completed by Sept. 1.

RUSHING IN JAPANESE LABORERS.

It Is Alleged That the Contract Labor Law Is Being Violated on Paget Sound. SEATTLE, Wash., April 18 .- Since February. about 2,600 Japanese laborers have been brought into Puget Sound district and 2,000 more are scheduled to arrive by May 1. It is asserted that the Allen Contract Labor law is

asserted that the Allen Contract Labor law is being openly and outrageously violated by men interested in bringing cheap labor to the United States

At the inspection by the United States Government officials each immigrant must show \$30 in cash under penalty of being sent back as a pauper. Two schemes, it is charged, are being worked to beat inspection and defeat the law. The money used by one immigrant is cleverly conveyed to the next and so on, until \$30 has done duty for perhaps 200 arrivals. The other plan is somewhat more expensive but less liable to detection. Each immigrant gets \$30 upon the arrival of a ship from an agent who goes aboard at Port Townsend, the arrangement being that each shall give up his \$30 as soon as he lands. \$30 as soon as he lands.

TO MEND A BROKEN NECK.

Acrobat Will Undergo an Operation Like That

Performed on Walter Duryea. Frank Nicoli, the acrobat who broke his neck at the Dewey Theatre on Monday evening whiletryinga triple somersault from the shoulders of one acrobat to another's, was still alive last night in Believue Hospital. If he is strong enough to-day the surgeons at Bellevus will perform upon him an operation similar to that perform upon him an operation similar to that which proved successful in the case of Walter Duryea at Rooseveit Hospital several months ago. No X-ray examination has been made of Nicoli's neck yet, but Dr. Gladstone said last night that he believed the fracture was in the sixth vertebra. Yesterday the surgeons telegraphed to Nicoli's mother in Chicago, asking permission to perform the operation. She wired back her consent promptly, but he was too weak resterday to undergo the operation. The doctors say there is only a slight chance for his recovery.

Suicide of a Mining Engineer-Lit a Fuse and Waited for the Explosion. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 18.-Particulars of he suicide of Mining Engineer J. J. Newman, at Goldhill, N. C., by the use of dynamite, reached here to-day. Newman put his watch and his diary behind a tree fifty yards away and went into his office, tied five sticks of

BURKE-ROCHE'S BROTHER PUT OUT.

Coogan for Reinstatement as Service Doorkeeper. Some time ago William J. Roche, a brother of James Boothby Burke-Roche, took the civil service examination for doortender, and service examination for doortender, and passed it. President James J. Coogan of the borough of Manhattan needed a doorkeeper, so he appointed William J. Roche to the job at a saiary of \$800 a year. Roche had not been in the office of President Coogan more than two days before he showed to Mr. Coogan's satisfaction that, while he might have passed the examination, he wasn't the kind of doorkeeper that was needed by the President of the borough. Reaching this conclusion, Mr. Coogan dismissed Mr. Roche.

Mr. Roche has begun suit for reinstatement, and the papers were served on President Coogan yesterday. He sent them to Corporation Counsel Whalen.

STANFORD HOME AN ORPHANAGE

mento to Bishop Mora. SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 18.-Mrs. Lelan Stanford has given the old Stanford home in this city to Bishop Mora of the Catholic Church, this city to Bishop Mora of the Catholic Church, together with a \$75,000 endowment with which to maintain it as an orphanage.

This is the house where Senator Stanford lived for twenty years and where his son, in whose memory the Stanford University was founded, was born. The room in which the boy played before the start was made on the European journey that proved fatal to him is still kept as he left it. The house has remained closed for a generation, though kept in good repair and the garden is one of the handsomest in the State.

ANDREWS GOES TO NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 18.-The chairman of the State Board of Regents received a telegram to-night from Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. former President of Brown University, formally accepting the office of Chancellor of the Ne braska State University. The salary agreed upon is \$5,000 a year. The university has an attendance of 2,000 students, and upon his recent visit here Dr. Andrews pronounced it as grading high in the list of universities in the United States. Dr. Andrews is now Superintendent of Schools in Chicago.

Perry Belmont Visits Former Senator Hill. ALBANY, April 18 .- Mr. Perry Belmont, ac companied by Mrs. Belmont, arrived in Albany

WORK RESUMED AT THE DAM

ONLY A FEW MEN ON HAND TO TAKE STRIKERS PLACES.

Some Italians Want to Return, but They Are Held Back by Fear of the Vengcance of Their Fellow Countrymen-Say Soldiers Can't Protect Them at Night-Gen. Ros Visits Little Italy Seventh Men Arrive.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 18.-When the whistle blew at the big dam at 7 o'clock this morning about 200 men in all responded. Most of these, however, were masons and others not in the strike. There were about twenty-five men in the strikers' places, a small proportion of whom were strikers themselves. When the 1 o'clock whistle blew about forty men went to the work the strikers have left. The day could not have been worse. Mist and fog, with a constant drizzle and frequent short showers, continued all day. This with an additional attraction of the military spectacle, was enough to keep many from work even were no strike on. Mr. Goldsborough, the superintendent, said that he was very well satisfied in view of the conditions. Masonry work was impeded and practically brought to a standstill by the inability to get stone. This was solely due to the fact that the military had practically seized the little railroad in the works and was using it to transfer

troops and supplies. Gen. Roe's army of about eighteen hundred men now holds a line of territory about seven miles in length, from the quarries just below Peekskill to the extreme southern end of the new dam works.

The remaining companies of the Seventh Regiment arrived a little before noon to-day They slept last night in the cars of the special train which brought them to Croton on the Putnam branch of the New York Central, From there they marched in the mud and drizzle to the dam. Col. Appleton said his men had a fairly comfortable night and were well and in good spirits. Three companies were sent to the Millstone quarries near Peekskill and two were assigned to guard the north end of the cable landing. Two more went to the end of the railroad bridge, two more are at the old Croton Dam and Company D is with the separate company below the new dam. Members of the regiment who were at a distance when the summons came have been straggling in all day. One of them arrived to-night from Florida and will change the pleasant summer climate of that region for a night in the cold drizzle up by the north cable landing.

Rumors have been flying all day that Sheriff Molloy was going to make arrests of the strike leaders, and that he had secured warrants for USED DYNAMITE TO KILL HIMSELF. that purpose. He has done nothing of the sort. He was here and had several conferences with Gen. Roe and the contractors. Gen. Roe merely said that whatever the Sheriff did would be known when it was done. The contractors were inclined to criticise him for not arresting leaders whose identity, they said, was well

enough known to him. The mystery surrounding the death of Sergt. Douglass is as dense as ever. Sheriff Molloy has dynamite together, laid down on the floor, put a number of men working on the case, among them an Italian deputy. Nothing, however, has been developed. An examination of the roll book the Sergeant had in his belt at the time he was shot showed that it was clearly a rifle bullet and not a slug that killed him. The

book was struck on the edge of the leaves. At 10:30 o'clock to-night sixteen men, all laborers, were at work just above the dam under a guard of deputies. All approaches to the works are guarded by ng all wayfarers. To-morrow the whistle will blow at 7 o'clock. As Mr. Breuchurd left tonight he said he had every reason to believe that there would be a larger response than to-day. The hauling of cement under cavalry escort will continue as it did to-day.

To all outward appearances strikers and contractors on the Cornell Dam are as firmly lined up against each other to-night as they have been at any time since the strike began. The talk of the Italians is all of resistance to the bitter end. The contractors say that concessions on their part are out of the question. Yet, with all this, there are indications that among the Italians there is a tendency to parley and beneath that a sneaking wish on the part of a good many to get back to work at the old hours and the old pay. No less than six Italian laborers sought out Mr. Coleman at the company's offices to-day. Among them was Angelo Rotella. Rotella has been very much disturbed over the constant references to him as a leader of the strike. He was particularly uneasy to-day because of the rumor that Sheriff Molloy had, or soon would have, warrants for the leaders and would arrest them. It was nominally to set himself right in this respect that Rotella went to see Mr. Coleman. He denied emphatically that he was a leader and said, furthermore, that he wanted to go back to work. The reason he did not, he said, was because he was afraid. His life would be in danger, he said, and he would not take the

"I do not want any trouble," he said, "I have nothing but good wishes for the contractors." "If you want to work why don't you do it? You have got all the protection you want. That's what the soldiers are here for."

"Yes, they would protect us in the works, but how about it when we go home at night?" asked Rotella.

From Mr. Coleman's office Rotella wen straight up to the hill known as Little Italy where most of the strikers live. Mr. Coleman had told him something which he thought the strikers ought to know. He had told him that it had been the intention of the contractors to announce a raise of the wages of hand drillers from \$1.30 to \$1.50 a day all the first week of April, but that the strike had come and so changed conditions that the plan was not carried out. Mr. Coleman did not say that if the